

VIRGINIA

GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES,

but influenced by NONE.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTEER.
TO JUNIUS.

HOW long will the lethargic slumber, which has seized your mind and pen, dwell upon you? When do you intend to throw off manfully the shackles of silence, which confine your bold and daring spirit? How long is the bright luminary of the political world to be eclipsed, and hide its face in the day of danger; whose writings, like a friendly beacon, did warn us of every ministerial quicksand, of every dangerous rock, whereon the liberties of this country might be in danger of being wrecked?

The enemies of their country already exult in your long silence. They say where is the boasted Junius? Where is his much famed integrity and independence? They are dashed to pieces upon the rock of ambition or avarice. They declare that undoubtedly you have quitted the service of your country to fall, like them, before the shrine of slavery and corruption. Forbid it, Heaven! forbid the very thought! Junius has declared that he never would forsake his country's cause until vengeance fell upon those wretches who raise themselves upon the nation's ruin.

The conduct of the ministry and their tools, during the late session of parliament, are replete with treachery and infamy, and holds them up to public scorn, as men as destitute of talents as of honour, and who have rooted from their hearts every honest disposition for the freedom, interest, and credit, of the state; and it requires the pen of a Junius to lash them to the quick. Let thy well directed probe enter deep into their corrupted hearts; let them know that their infamy shall be exposed. So that honest, well meaning men may trace their villainy through each intricate maze.

Consider, Junius, that we are almost at the eve of a general election; therefore sound the alarm throughout the land. Let your famed pen trace to the electors of Great Britain every snare that will be laid to delude and deceive them. Yes, point out to them, with thy peculiar energy, the dangers that will attend their famed idol liberty, their property, and all that they hold dear in this world, if they do not stand firm against the torrents of corruption, that will be let out upon them to sink them forever; and that constitution, which they boast of so much, which cost their forefathers so much blood and toil, must inevitably fall a prey to a set of the most despicable and wicked ministers that ever disgraced this or any state, if they do not resist, and shew openly to the world, that those blessings which their forefathers transmitted to them, they will transmit whole and entire to their posterity, and not leave slavery and misery entailed upon them.

Display to them, Junius, what is to be expected from their bold and spirited conduct, a change of ministers and measures; and those who have dared, or dare to sport with our most sacred rights, will fall unlamented victims to the freedom and prosperity of the state. Then discord and faction will hide their accursed heads; the King, from his known goodness of heart, will hear and redress the cries of a loyal but oppressed people; then once again we shall become a great and flourishing kingdom; then will liberty and commerce, peace and plenty, be established amongst us. United by such lovely bonds, we shall become formidable to our enemies, revered by our friends, and respected by all. These are themes for the pen of Junius to declare, explain, nay enforce, by the strength of your arguments and the force of truth. Let not the enemies of your country triumph any longer in your temporary silence; make them to know that it was only to redouble your strokes with greater force, and may they, like stricken deer, go weep!

C A T O.

FROM THE ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE.
AN ESSAY upon the ROYAL HAIR, and the ROYAL WIG.

MR. BALDWIN.

BEING a very loyal subject, and a warm lover of my dear King and country, I rejoice exceedingly when I hear of any thing that is likely to turn out for the good of the nation. You may therefore well suppose that I have been made very happy by hearing our most gracious Monarch is to cut off his hair and wear a wig.

Short sighted people may probably be at a loss to conceive how this circumstance, so simple in itself,

can be of any service to the nation. Short sighted, indeed, Mr. Baldwin! for they do not consider that the very reason why his Majesty has resolved to cut it off was, that it might improve and strengthen his sight; and can no good accrue from this to the nation? Is it indeed of no consequence to us that his Majesty's eyes should be open, in order that he may see better than he does see? Sure I am, it must give every loyal subject joy. His Majesty, they tell us, has been long accustomed to look only through ministerial spectacles; and if the loss of his hair will restore him to the use of his own sight, and enable him to see with his own eyes, ever celebrated be the scissars that clip it, and ever blessed the tonsor who uses them!

Indeed, it has been insinuated by certain other short sighted people, that cutting off the royal hair will, instead of doing great good, be productive of great evil, to the nation; from a suspicion that his Majesty's virtue, like Sampson's, may lie in his locks. But this suspicion we reject with the greatest contempt; for neither his Majesty, nor any of his family, ever betrayed the least sign that his virtue was seated any where about the head; and to suppose it, in the present instance, would be in the greatest degree presumptuous, and a kind of infringement upon the royal prerogative. Certain it is, therefore, that we must seek for his Majesty's strength somewhere else than in his head.

As I have studied this subject thoroughly, and have made myself perfectly master of it, *pro and con*, I have a right to speak all I know; and, indeed, the more we consider the measure of cutting off the hair, the more advantages do we find likely to arise from it. Among others, this consideration is not the least, that it will greatly ease and lighten his Majesty's head, which has confessedly been accounted rather heavy; but whether this heaviness, or weight, was occasioned by natural or acquired qualities, has never yet been determined by physicians or natural philosophers.

Farther, let us reflect what wisdom has always been supposed to be seated in a wig! Without it, the man of learning is a dunce; and with it, the dunce is a man of learning. In vain has the physician lost his eyes over the midnight lamp, and in vain studied Hippocrates, Galen, Boerhaave, and Hoffman; he has studied these, and fifty thousand more, to no purpose, unless he crowns the whole with a wig. In vain too the pleader carries in his head all the lumber of law learning, the dogmas of Littleton, and the commentaries of Coke; his pericranium is stuffed with these in vain, unless this pericranium is covered with a wig. Why then should Kings alone be exempted from the common benefits accruing from the wig—Kings, Mr. Baldwin, who in general stand more in need of benefits of that sort than any other folks? Let us reject this suspicion too with contempt; and, when the wig comes, may it bring with it a train of virtues, with knowledge, sense, discernment, taste, and judgment! Not that his Majesty stands in the least need of these; but I, who am so loyal a subject, cannot, in my opinion, wish him too many good things.

One thing, however, I wish him not. I absolutely forbid it, for it would ruin every thing; I mean a black wig. Heaven shield the royal head from a thing which has always been so black and ominous to the family; for all the world knows that none of them ever yet wore a black wig without playing the fool in it. Witness lately Harry of Windsor; and witness formerly the second Charles, of facetious memory.

But, in the last place, what convinces me positively that the affair of the wig is in the highest degree proper, is, that the French hairdressers, the natural enemies of our King, country, and constitution, are using every means in their power to oppose it; and really, did no other cause than this exist, I know not whether it would not be worth the while to adopt the wig, out of mere obstinacy, were it not that his Majesty never was remarkable for obstinacy in all his life.

Having thus discussed the propriety of taking the wig, the next great question is, what wig is to be taken? Though last, not least. But let the privy council look to that, who, I hear, have already assembled twice to consult upon the subject. I am not a member of the council myself, but I am very intimate with one who is, and he has related to me the heads of the debates upon this great subject. That imp of the Devil, Lord Sandwich, advised a *scratch*, by all

means; and may Old Scratch take him for so scurvy an advice. It is a melancholy truth, alas! that his Majesty's head has been too well scratched already, ever since his connection with the boarding Scots. Lord Talbot, ever addicted to economy, was for covering the royal *nob* with an humble *bob*; but Lord Mansfield, who, it is violently suspected, is for decorating his Majesty in the same livery with himself, would hear of nothing but the full flowing grizzle, which entirely covers the head and shoulders, and makes the Monarch sit, as it were (like Milton's moon) in clouded Majesty.

I will not at this time repeat any more of these debates, Mr. Baldwin. In my future leisure perhaps I may continue them. In the mean time I shall carefully watch the progress of this great affair, and report to the world accordingly.

PETER PERRIWIG.

L O N D O N, August 10.

WHATEVER may have been said to the contrary, the King of Prussia did not take possession of the district of Great Poland, situate between the Drage and the Netze, before he had published a manifesto, in which he endeavoured to make out his right to all the countries known by the name of Polish Prussia. We are very certain that whenever this great Prince shall lay claim to Hanover, he will, according to his usual method, make out first as good a title as he possibly can upon paper, and then seize the electorate with a large body of troops.

Extract of a letter from Ratibon, July 18.

"The country of Bavaria has felt a scourge which they find more difficult to guard against than storms and hail, and which is more dangerous, as it is more lasting: It is the ravages committed by swarms of rats and mice. There are places that have been sowed seven different times, which have been as often devoured by the before mentioned vermin. The neighbourhood of Magdebourg is equally infested with them. One circumstance, however, is remarkable, that these destructive animals have not penetrated into the Upper Palatinate.

On Saturday, at a meeting of the commissioners appointed by act of parliament, for building a bridge at Richmond in Surrey, it was resolved to erect a handsome stone bridge, of three arches, over the Thames; after which many regulations were made towards carrying the work into execution.

There may, at present, be a deficiency of money for supplying the demands of private credit; but as peace is likely to continue, and as a great part of the annual savings of private men, all over Europe, will probably be thrown into our funds here, because they cannot have so high an interest upon equal security at home, that deficiency, in all likelihood, will very soon be made good by the rise of our stocks, which will tempt many of our own people to sell out in order to lend their money to their industrious neighbours at legal interest. It is therefore to be hoped that in a short time no man will have reason to complain of a want of private credit but those who neither deserve nor ever ought to have any; for to the assistance such sort of people as these have received, from time to time, it is owing, that so many honest and industrious tradesmen are now involved in difficulties.

They write from Gibraltar that several insults have been offered to the British flag in the Mediterranean by the Algerines.

By a letter from Amsterdam there is advice that the Dutch at Batavia have, for some time past, been mediating an expedition of great consequence in the East Indies.

A few days since the following adventure happened at a village in Wiltshire: A young fellow and his sweetheart having agreed to be married, repaired to church accordingly; but just as the ceremony was going to be performed, the young fellow was hastily sent for to be spoke with by a friend, who was waiting in the church porch, when, to his great surprise, he was seized by a peace officer, and informed that he must either go to a house of correction, or take, for better or worse, a young lais, who bore very apparent marks of a prior intimacy with him; upon which he chose the latter, and they were married accordingly the next day; but so heavy a bargain not suiting him, he deserted her, went to the other girl, and they have since taken their leave of that quarter of the world.

Before the people of Ireland will come into an union with England, which they are by no means fond of, we are well assured that they will have the establish-

ment cleared of all pensions and impositions whatsoever. Thus much has been plainly told to Lord Harcourt, by the most popular nobleman in that kingdom; and who further said that it was a very improper time to propose a union, when the country was big with resentment, in seeing herself (through the extortions and chicane of her governors) so totally drained of its cash, that they had not six pence in their treasury to pay off the exigencies of government with, whilst the pensioners had received their full stipend to the very day it was due.

The Dutchess of Nothumberland is about erecting a house for the reception of twenty distressed gentlemen and ladies, who by misfortunes in life are reduced to a state of indigence, out of which they could not extricate themselves, being bred up to no business or profession, and consequently the properest objects of her Grace's compassion. An example truly laudable.

We are credibly informed that in the course of last week 150,000l. were sent from the Tower to the bank; but it appears in the payment of the dividends, that the public do not receive one guinea in fifty of the new specie, but all the old gold is put off that can conveniently be done.

Letters from Copenhagen, dated July 24, advise that there were then seven Russian men of war at anchor in the waters of Gothland, waiting for a favourable wind to pass the Sound in their way to the Mediterranean.

The method the Dutch have of supplying their India settlements with garrisons is disgraceful to humanity, and an insult to this nation, on the subjects of which they practise this art. At Amsterdam, Rotterdam, the Brill, and Helvoetsluys, they inveigle English seamen into particular houses, make them drunk, and then detain them till their ships are ready to sail. This practice is called *foer coping*, and English sailors chiefly are their game.

By a letter from Spain we have advice that the King, being informed that a fleet was coming from the Baltic with timber, &c. fit for shipbuilding, for the States of Barbary, had sent orders to Cadiz for five men of war to put to sea immediately to intercept the said ships in the Straits of Gibraltar, and to take their cargoes, and pay ready money for them.

By letters from Petersburg we learn that the Empress has lately exacted a large contribution from the clergy of Russia.

A letter from Brussels, dated July 28, says they are beating up here for volunteers, and great premiums are given to all who present themselves, of whatever nation, provided they be large, well made, and robust. The colonels and quartermasters of the regiments which are in these countries are ordered to Vienna, and many of them are set out.

It is reported that some changes will happen among the East India judges; many difficulties occurring with respect to forming a court, which, it is said, is likely to put a stop at least to the present set from proceeding any further.

It is said that government has now adopted serious thoughts of uniting Ireland to the government of Great Britain; and that it is for this purpose Lord Harcourt was appointed to succeed Lord Townshend, the abilities of the former being acknowledged superior to those of the latter in negotiation, as he frequently proved during his residence at the court of Versailles. Lord Townshend tried this business, but failed; and it is even said that the present Lord Lieutenant meets with difficulties which he has but little hopes of surmounting.

What has started the idea of incorporating Ireland in the British government, is, the distressed condition of that kingdom. For it is supposed that the kingdom may be governed at a less expence in its proposed situation than in its present one.

The letters which are daily received by the city merchants from their correspondents in Germany, are full of complaints against the King of Prussia. It was mentioned in the papers, that this Monarch had by his manoeuvres got the whole British commerce to Poland in his power. A hint was also thrown out that he would not fail to take advantage of it to the detriment of Britain. This he has begun already, and the commerce of this nation has been injured in many material points. The liberties they ought to enjoy at Dantzick by the tenor of several treaties, have been repeatedly trampled upon, and some of them entirely taken away; and by the last letters hints are thrown out that he has proceeded still further, and ordered violations to be committed contrary to even the appearance of common justice or honesty.

It is confidently asserted, from authentic intelligence, that the Spaniards have now actually in the West Indies 35 ships of war in good condition, 26 of which are of the line, including those of La Vera Cruz and Campeachy.

The Queen, we are sorry to hear, has for some days past been very subject to faintings, though not of a very alarming nature.

Some visits that have been lately paid to Lord Chatham incline many to think that that nobleman is, by some means or other, connected with government. Indeed this has been suspected by some knowing ones for some time.

Should Lord Chatham once more occupy any post in government, it will be a means of creating a stronger opposition to their measures, perhaps, than they have experienced any time since his Majesty's accession to the throne. From this it has been observed, that if his Lordship does act for them, it will be privately.

By the last letters from Bath we are informed that his Grace the Duke of Kingston was relapsed with the palsy, and was then so dangerously ill, that it was thought he could not survive.

August 12. We hear that a weaver near Spitalfields is mounting a mountier for a piece of rich brocade silk, for the wear of a personage of great distinction; the workmanship alone is to be paid for at the rate of 30s. per yard, and is intended as a challenge for any foreign manufacturer to produce its superior.

Extract of a letter from Trichonopoly, in the East Indies, dated January 18, 1773.

"Our detachment, which is very considerable, is now at this place, which we find exceedingly healthy, situate about 160 miles from Madras. Our governor and commander in chief are this instant leaving us to sail for England, which causes great speculation amongst us you may well conceive, as the cause of their removal is entirely concealed from us. We are on this account ordered back into garrison till after they have sailed, when we expect again to take the field, and I hope we shall make as good a day of it as they did at Tanjoin, which I doubt not you have heard of ere this. The officers who were on that service are now recovering their prize money, which amounts to six or seven hundred pounds to an ensign, and so in proportion, &c."

August 14. The conversation in the beau monde at Paris hath turned, for some time past, upon a fracas which happened between one Count O'Rourke, and the Dutchess D'Olonne. This O'Rourke is one of the most extraordinary adventurers of the age; he was originally a common soldier in a regiment upon the Irish establishment. Being remarkably handsome he left the regiment, came to London, where being supplied with cash, he frequented the public places in quest of female game; his effrontery procured him access to the polite, his figure recommended him to the fair, and his personal bravery preferred him from the insults of rivals. The first object upon whom his charms made an impression was a sister of the late Lord Halifax, with whom he found means so far to ingratiate himself, as to procure a promise of her hand. The Count, however, was unfortunately discovered before the match could take place; a duel was the consequence between the Count and the party who discovered him, in which the latter was run through the body. Thus disconcerted in his schemes, the Count visited the continent, where he appeared in a military character, and gave out that he was descended from a line of Kings who existed in Ireland before the flood. In Poland he was made chamberlain to the late King; from thence travelling to Paris, he procured a *brevet de Maitre de Camp* from the King of France; he then entered into the service of the Empress of Russia, in which he continued until the war broke out with the Turks; when being too rigid a Mussulman to fight against the latter, he returned to Paris, commenced an acquaintance with the Dutchess D'Olonne, with whom he lived a considerable time in intimate familiarity. The Dutchess appointed him receiver of her rents, and superintendent of all her pecuniary affairs. This office the Count discharged as became a man of honour; but whether owing to female caprice, or the Count's infidelity, a quarrel ensued between this rapturous pair, in which the lady charged the Count with peculation; the Count retorted, by charging the lady with being greatly in his debt; after much abusive altercation on both sides, and a paper war, the matter was finally decided before the parliament of Paris in the Count's favour. The Dutchess, in one of her literary attacks expresses her "surprize, that an Irish Prince, in whose veins the blood of Kings flows, should demean himself by accepting from her hands so menial an office as that of *steward*." The Count replies, by saying that "it could not degrade a Monarch to superintend the domestic affairs of a Lady."

The Italians agree that the infant Duke of Parma had better be under the guardianship of the sage matron at Vienna, than the doating, busy body at Versailles.

The revolution at Geneva is said to be the work of the French ministry, and the despotism of the great council.

The Duke of Leinster, we hear, is expected here very soon from Ireland, having for some time been solicited by government to take this journey. However, we are told their hopes will be fruitless, he being inflexible.

On Friday, at eleven at night, arrived at Newcastle upon Tyne, Mr. Serjeant Glynn, in order to plead the cause of the freemen of that corporation. As soon as it was known the town was lighted up, all the bells set a ringing, and the populace dragged his carriage to the lodging provided for him during his stay.

Since the review of the fleet the Augusta yacht is made a post ship, and commanded by Captain Ray.

We hear the front of Somerset house will shortly be pulled down, and beautifully rebuilt on an elegant modern plan, which has already been approved of.

They write from Hamburg that a deputation is sent from thence to the imperial court of Vienna, representing the claims of Count Schomberg.

The papers by yesterday's Irish mail confirm the death of RICHARD BARRY, Earl of Barrymore, Viscount Buttevant, Baron Barry of Barry's court, Oletban, and Ibanwe, and captain in the ninth regiment of dragoons, which happened a few days ago, at the seat of Lord Villers, in the county of Waterford, by a violent fever. His lordship was

born in October 1745, succeeded his father James, the 5th earl, in December 1751, and on April 16, 1767, married Lady Amelia Stanhope, 3d daughter of William Earl of Harrington.

Extract of a letter from Port Royal, in Jamaica, dated June 20.

"Several small vessels of this island have for a long time past made it a business to resort to the island of Cuba to cut wood, which they have continued without intermission. By the frequency of their visiting the island they at last got into some acquaintance with the natives (for vessels always resorted to those parts totally uninhabited by the Spaniards) and bartered with them for the produce of the island, such as cocoa nuts, plantains, aloes, long pepper, &c. and sometimes met with gold dust, which the Indians gathered in the sands of the river. This commerce was carried on with the utmost privacy and strictness, and some of the adventurers made pretty considerable sums of money, as they met with immediate market for most of their goods in the leeward islands. However, the Spaniards having by some means gained intelligence of these practices, fitted out 3 frigates at the Havannah, in order to put a stop to them. These frigates had cruized about, and taken some few small vessels, concerned in the trade, which were immediately condemned, and the crews put to work on the fortifications, among the slaves and common malefactors. At last they got notice of 6 sloops being in a bay about 40 miles east of the Havannah, on the north part of the island, near Santa Cruz; they immediately bore away for it, at the same time giving notice to the governor of the Havannah, who dispatched 150 soldiers by land to the place, in order to prevent the traders from escaping up the country, if they were on shore when their sloops were seized. This precaution took, as they were on shore when the frigates came into the bay, and, in endeavouring to make their escape, were all taken by the soldiers, put on board their vessels, and carried into the Havannah, where they were condemned in a judicial way, except the Diligence, who having nothing but wood on board, was suffered to depart."

Very grand fireworks were displayed last night in Kew Gardens, in honour of the Prince of Wales's birth day (who has entered his 12th year) and a ball was given to all the servants of the household on the occasion.

A vessel is arrived in the river from Bermudas, by which there is an account that the number of troops sent from the Havannah and other places, to the assistance of the Spaniards in South America, amount to upwards of 11,000 men.

The inhabitants of Jersey, we are informed, intend to petition parliament for an alteration in the form of government of that island, as it is at present very oppressive to many, and only beneficial to few.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, August 11.

"This is a jubilee day here; the town is all in an uproar; our freemen have won their trial, and defeated the magistrates entirely; nothing but *Serjeant Glynn* is to be heard in the streets; I wish their kindness and gratitude may not hurt them. It was with the greatest difficulty he could get to or from court, and hath been dragged along the streets in his coach, by the freemen, into his lodging. He has done their business effectually, and they have agreed to have a print of him put up in every company's meeting house in the town."

A letter from Paris, dated August 6, says that the court of France has certainly some design of importance in view, notwithstanding the privacy which is industriously observed concerning it. The extraordinary preparations now making towards Italy confirm the opinion that his Majesty intends setting up a claim to some of his Sardinian Majesty's dominions. The armament at Toulon, which continues fitted out, and ready to put to sea at the shortest notice, is to act in the Mediterranean, as it is thought, in support of the aforementioned design.

About 11 o'clock last night a body of lightning struck the chimney belonging to the house of Mr. Howard, in Fleet Lane, and beat it down, and made way into the bed chamber, where Mr. and Mrs. Howard were then lying, but providentially neither of them received any hurt. And about five o'clock the next morning a gentlewoman in Cornhill, being terribly frightened by a dreadful clap of thunder which happened at that time, jumped out of bed, threw herself out of the window, and was killed on the spot.

This morning, about 5 o'clock, a woman who sold fish about the streets was found dead in Brook's court, Southwark. It is imagined she was killed by the lightning, as her hat and cloak were much scorched.

This morning a waterman and his boy, coming in a boat from Blackwall, the lightning, which was more violent there than had been known by the oldest inhabitant living, struck the waterman and killed him on the spot, but the boy received no hurt.

About one o'clock on Sunday morning last the inhabitants of Northellerton, in Yorkshire, were alarmed by the appearance of a large ball of fire that passed with great velocity from the west to the east; in its passage several houses were greatly agitated, and many doors and windows forced open.

By the dreadful storm of thunder and lightning, &c. which began about 8 yesterday morning, and continued till 6 this morning without intermission, St. Peter's steeple, Cornhill, was greatly damaged, part of the entrance from Cornhill thrown down, and the inside damaged; the Obelisk in St. George's Fields is so much damaged that it must be rebuilt. A

stack of chimnies was also thrown down by a ball of fire at New Bridewell, St George's Fields, which fell where the prisoners were, and terribly hurt two of them; another ball of fire went down a chimney at the back side, passed by two women in the room, went through the window, and forced its way through two coal sheds, making holes in the boards without setting them on fire; one of the tollmen at Blackfriars Bridge was knocked down by a ball of fire, and had his tongue terribly burnt; several masts of ships below the bridge were shivered to pieces, and two Dutch boys killed, and a man coming from Islington was struck dead, and brought to his habitation in the borough.

They inform from Brussels that they have exceeding fine weather, and that their harvest goes on very fast; and if it continues fair a few days longer all will be saved; there is in general one of the most plentiful crops that has been for some years past.

August 17. Commissions, it is said, are preparing to pass the great seal for constituting and appointing John Robinson, Esquire, captain general and governor in chief of Turk's Island, or Tortuga in the West Indies. George Mercer, Esquire, governor of Pennsylvania, the new province on the Ohio; and Thomas Pownall, Esquire, member of parliament for Tregony in Cornwall, to be governor general of New England.

By the thunder and lightning which happened on Friday night and Saturday morning last the Tower wall was split in several places; and as Mr. Jones and his wife were coming through White Heart Street, St. Giles's, he was killed on the spot, and his wife not hurt, though she had hold of his arm.

A correspondent from Petersburg informs us that many people there are opinion that the Empress of Russia will find out, when it is too late, how much she has been the dupe of the King of Prussia, and that if this ambitious Monarch lives only ten years more, no small part of her dominions may undergo the same fate as the provinces of Poland.

By private letters from a very respectable personage at Venice we are informed that the Emperor, at the repeated solicitations of his mother, is very willing to resign his usurped claim to, and possession of, his part of Poland, and has communicated his intentions accordingly to the Empress of Russia, who is as ready to do the same. The only barrier to this act of justice is, we are told, the King of Prussia, who would not listen to the proposal.

It will not be unentertaining, we imagine, to our readers, to set them right with respect to the late revolution in Sweden, from which, according to the account of the several publications on that subject, it is concluded the King of Sweden is a despotic prince, whereas he is as much the reverse as he was before the revolution; all he acquired by it was the disposal of places and employments, which were before vested in their diet or parliament, in wrangling about which they used to consume the sessions, and totally disregard the good of the people, and the business of the nation. The King cannot impose any new tax, levy any forces, or raise money upon any pretext on the subject, nor touch the bank of Sweden, and is still liable to be called to account for his actions by the diet, though they do not meet oftener than once in six years; however, as the happiness of a King lies in the prosperity of his subjects, it is supposed he will act right.

Notwithstanding all that has been said on the subject, it is certain that Prince Mazarino was coming over here in his former capacity this summer, but the critical state Spain is in, with regard to its colonies, render it necessary for him to stay where he is; for it seems the King has more confidence in the abilities of this able statesman, than in all the rest of his courtiers put together.

A letter from Vienna, dated August 4, says a treaty is now on the point of conclusion between his Imperial Majesty of Germany, the Empress of Russia, and the King of Prussia, wherein these said powers promise their mutual guarantee to protect and defend all their dominions, either in or out of Europe, with all their rights and privileges, particularly those of trade, which the said powers respectively enjoy; and if the contracting powers should be attacked or molested in the above particulars that then the aforesaid parties shall furnish respectively the following succours six weeks after the demand. His Imperial Majesty of Germany six thousand horse and twelve thousand foot; the Empress of Russia five thousand horse and ten thousand foot; and his Prussian Majesty four thousand horse and eight thousand foot. But if the party attacked chuses to be supplied with ships of war, or transports, or money, then the other parties shall furnish ships or money in proportion to the expence of the troops above stipulated. And if the above said succours are not sufficient to redress the wrongs of the injured party the contracting powers then agree to furnish more forces, and even to declare war against the aggressor. That the contracting parties shall endeavour to invite other powers, especially Great Britain, France, and Sweden, to guarantee this treaty. That any dispute arising respecting the affairs of the kingdom of Poland shall be decided by the three last mentioned powers. And the contracting parties agree not to furnish the said contingents, in case of a war with either of the last mentioned powers, but each shall act in that respect without the aid of the other.

Sir Basil Keith, lately appointed governor of Jamaica, is making preparations to set out for his government, and a man of war is ordered to be in readiness to carry him to that island.

The Bishops of the Holy See have received orders to seize upon the effects of all the Jesuits in the ecclesiastical state, in the name of the Papal chamber.

A correspondent says that some ships which were to have sailed last week with goods for New England are stopped in the river by the merchants exporters, in consequence of some disagreeable accounts received by the last packet from Boston.

In consequence of some intimations recently received, it is said a ship of observation will speedily be sent to the Atlantic, in order to check the schemes of a certain power.

It is said that a great person, at the head of a very respectable department in the state, has been reprimanded for trusting his private secretary with some dispatches of importance, and that a resolution has been unanimously taken by those in power not to entrust for the future their secretaries in any cases of the like nature.

It is very remarkable that though all the houses round St. Peter's church, in Cornhill, are higher than that part of the steeple which was struck with the lightning, yet none of them have received the least damage.

Monday last as two servants of — Jones, Esq; of Avebury, in this county, were plowing a field in Silbury Hill, they found a large earthen pot containing more than 2000 pieces of Roman coin in fine preservation.

NEW YORK, October 7.

Extract of a letter from London, dated August 10.

"The Duke of Richmond opposed the favourite object of the India directors, the exportation of tea to your continent; but though he did it in very elegant terms Mr. Boulton, the chairman, was very much hurt at this resistance; however the question was put and carried; yet the discouragement they have since met with from a general refusal of the commanders in your trade, to take it on board, has embarrassed the whole direction to such a degree, that the sending of this article is still very doubtful, although a vessel is getting ready to receive it for Bolton, New York, Philadelphia, and South Carolina. The Lord Lieutenant, alarmed at the prospect of meeting the parliament in an ill humour, begins to wish himself back again, in Old England, comfortably retired into the seat of the privy seal, for which he has more than once expressed a desire of exchanging his present high station. The Earl of Harrington has got his son, Lord Peterham, removed from his colours, in the Coldstream regiment of foot guards, to a company in General Clavering's. The eyes of all Europe are fixed upon the very critical situation of the Russian army, which is now in pursuit of the vanquished Grand Vizier, amongst those mountains which have hitherto proved insuperable to all the attempts of foreign invasion; how Mr. Romanzow's detachments will acquit themselves in such difficult situations, it is impossible to conceive; he has lost his right hand man, Weissman, a Saxon; his fate was exactly similar to that of our glorious countryman Keith, who fell fighting for the house of Brandenburg at Hochkerchen. If these two generals, Stupuccin and Potemkin, who are acting as pioneers for Count Romanzow, on the other side of the Danube, should be able to pass the mountains, and establish themselves without heavy losses in such a manner as may enable the commander in chief to bring up the main body of the army, the whole affair will terminate in the Sultan's final retreat to his territories in Asia, and an entire abdication of his European dominions to the Empress of the Muscovites."

WILLIAMSBURG, October 28.

Arrived the Molly, Youngusband, from Liverpool, the Canadian, Abbott, from Madeira, in James river; and the Eland, Danby, from London, in York river. Captain Abbott spoke the sloop Friendship, Captain Bough, from Virginia to Jamaica, on the 19th instant, in lat. 33, 20, long. 71, 30, all well.

The MEMBERS of the Society, lately established in Virginia, for the Investigation and Advancement of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, are desired to meet in the CAPITOL on WEDNESDAY the 3d of NOVEMBER, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon. As there are several Matters of Importance to be settled at this Meeting, it is hoped that every Member, who can make it convenient, will attend.

FOR BRISTOL.

THE snow ELIZABETH, JOHN SAMPSON, master, a fine new British built vessel, now lying at Bull Hill, in Appomattox river, hath good accommodations for passengers, and will take in 250 hogheads of tobacco, on freight, with liberty of consignment; she will be ready to sail by the middle of December. For freight, or passage, apply to the captain on board, or the subscriber in Petersburg. EDWARD STABLER.

TAKEN up, in Fairfax, a large pied cow, with an overkeel in the right ear. GERARD TRAMMELL.

ELKANAH DEANE, COACHMAKER.

HAS FOR SALE A NEAT

POSTCHaise AND HARNESS,

almost as good as new; also a neat single CHAIR and HARNESS, entirely new, which he will sell cheap for ready money, at his shop in Palace street: Where gentlemen may be supplied with carriages and harnesses of every kind in the coach or chair way, completely finished, and agreeable to appointment. He likewise repairs carriages and harnesses, and the PAINTING BUSINESS is done in the most elegant manner, having now procured as good a hand as he has met with since his residence in America.—In my former advertisements I mentioned where I served a regular apprenticeship, namely, to Mr. JOSEPH CARNROSS, in the city of Dublin, and carried on the coachmaking trade for several years at home; also, that on my coming to America, I made, in the city of New York, for his Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Dunmore, a coach, phaeton, and chaise, which may now be seen by any gentleman that has an inclination. I chuse to be thus particular, as there is a certain Canadian, who resides near the Madhouse, and tells of his long experience in Europe, but never was one yard nearer to it than he now is, nor in his life ever saw three four wheel carriages made till within these two or three years, and the whole of his knowledge, I can venture to say, without any presumption, he gained in my shop. I return my most sincere thanks to the gentlemen and ladies of Virginia, who have favoured me with their commands, and they may be assured I will always make it my study to please.

TO BE SOLD.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND in Berkeley county, containing 550 acres, with a stone dwellinghouse two story high, has two rooms on each floor, and a passage, a closet, and a fine dry cellar the bigness of the house, with several useful plantation houses. The situation is equalled by few, and exceeded by none in that county; the fertility of the soil is such that very great crops of corn, wheat, and tobacco, may be made, and with much less labour than is generally used in the lower parts of Virginia. There is meadow ground, which may be overflowed at pleasure; also a young thriving apple orchard, and a most excellent mill seat. There is about 50 acres of this land cleared, and under a good fence. The terms may be known by applying to me, on the premises. 3. SAMUEL WASHINGTON.

To be SOLD, by auction (or privately) on Thursday the 11th of November next, being the day after the fair on the premises.

THE LOT whereon Hogg and Rowland lately kept store, on the top of Shockoe hill. There is on it a new storehouse conveniently formed for either the retail or West India trade, with two side sheds, a lodging and counting room, and one of the best cellars in this colony. Also a dwellinghouse, 16 feet square, and just finished, has a very good room below for a single man, and a good lodging room, with a fireplace, above stairs, and a cellar underneath that will well answer the purpose of a kitchen; there is likewise a good granary and stable, entirely new. It is on the main country road, where no commodity is brought to town from above but must come by the store door. It is a high, pleasant, and healthy situation, and commands one of the most beautiful prospects in the colony. The time of payment will be made easy to the purchaser, and agreed on at the day of sale. 3.

RICHMOND, } ZACHARIAH ROWLAND.
Oct. 12, 1773. }

On Wednesday the 10th of November, if fair, if not, the next fair day, will be SOLD, at Frederickburg,

TWENTY likely Virginia born SLAVES.

Credit will be allowed the purchasers until the 1st day in May, 1774. Bond and approved security will be required; the bonds to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid. 2.

JOHN TALIAFERRO.

For SALE, and may be entered on at Christmas,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND in Culpeper, containing about 3300 acres; there is a considerable quantity of rich low grounds suitable for tobacco and grain, with good houses of all sorts, and land sufficient cleared for 25 hands. The above tract is convenient to church, mill, and courthouse. Six months credit will be allowed for one half the money, and twelve for the remainder. 3.

CHARLES GRYMES.

TAKEN up, in Augusta, a black horse, about 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder C, is a natural pacer, and 8 or 9 years old. Posted, and appraised to 8l. 10s.

ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER.

TAKEN up, in Orange, near the foot of the Ledge, a bay horse, branded on the near buttock W. Posted, and appraised to 7l. 15s.

JOHN SNELL.

TAKEN up, in Hanover county, a sorrel mare, with a blaze face, neither docked nor branded, appears to be 3 years old last spring, about 4 feet 5 inches high, and is wild and skittish. Posted, and appraised to 6l.

WILLIAM TALLEY, junior.

THIS is to acquaint all merchants and others, owners and occupiers of corn mills, in North America, that James Appleton, of Liverpool, has, in consequence of his advertisement, received large orders for French BURR STONES from the different settlements where wheat is usually ground, and given content, both in price and quality. In hopes in future for a continuance, he farther acquaints them, that about two months ago he returned home from France, where he fixed on a vein; one of the quarries is of a grey or rather whitish kind of burrs, hard and of a fine open grain, not of a red or rotten kind, or solid flints; but free, open, and porous, and not ragged, which are the proper kind for grinding wheat cool, and preserving the condition and colour of the flour, and grinding most expeditiously. It also clears the bran, and makes few middlings, provided those millwrights that are not well experienced in these kinds of stones will follow his directions in furrowing them. These directions he always sends out, both for the instruction of the millwright and miller. He has also farther to acquaint them that he has found out a new method of preparing his *plaster of Paris*, which renders the backs of the stones hard, and not so liable to damage in their passage, &c.

Burr stones, when at work, ought to carry well of corn under them, and do their business in running easy and light upon it, and free from much heat, as the contrary hurts or destroys the flour, by causing its spirit to evaporate, which can never be recovered, and thereby makes dark, bad flavoured, heavy laden bread. This may be avoided if the geers run easy and proper in their diameters, with a steady head of water, and a tolerable miller, as few stones will run steady, and hold it a considerable time, without his touching the lift or lighter batt. On the contrary, the more the lift or lighter batt, and the feed wants attending and altering, the more improper the geers; particularly in their diameters. These circumstances are mentioned, that in case of complaints the ladle may easily be fixed on its proper horse.

YORK county, &c.

To all sheriffs, mayors, and constables, within this colony and dominion of Virginia.

WHEREAS William Mitchell, under sheriff for the county of York, this day made oath before me, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the said county, that William Evans, late of the county of Brunswick, was a prisoner in his custody, in the gaol of the said county, upon an escape in April 1770, charged in execution at the suits of the several persons hereunder mentioned, viz. John Norton, James Mitchell, Neil Jamieson and company, John Mallory, Arthur Smith, William Rand, and William Pim, and that the said William Evans did, on the 16th of this instant, make his escape from the said gaol, these are therefore, in his Majesty's name, to command all and every of you, in your respective counties, towns, and precincts, to retake the said prisoner, and forthwith to convey him to the gaol of the county where he shall be retaken, there to be kept until he shall be thence discharged by due course of law. Given under my hand and seal this 16th day of October, 1773. JOHN DIXON.

W O O L L E N S.

JUST IMPORTED in the Kingston Packet, Joseph Turner, master, a few bales of WOOLLENS, consisting of low priced BROADCLOTHS, DUFFELS, FRIZES, with suitable trimmings, a few bales of DUTCH BLANKETS, and a quantity of SEINE TWINE; which I will sell on reasonable terms, for ready money, or short credit.

RICHMOND, September 22, 1773. JOSHUA STORRS.

COMMITTED to Prince William gaol a Negro man who calls himself REUBIN DYE; he is in a sailor's dress, and is about 30 years of age, says he was born in Martinico, and is a free man. If he has any owner, it is desired he will pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN BLANCHARD, Gaoler.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Prince William, the 27th of August, an outlandish Negro woman, speaks English very indifferently, but, as well as I can learn from her, her name is JENNY; she is of the middle size, has on a brown linen shift and petticoat, and is about 25 years old, slim made. The owner is desired to pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN BLANSET, Gaoler.

A SOBER diligent JOURNEYMAN BARBER, who understands wigmaking and hairdressing, will meet with good encouragement by applying to me, in Williamsburg. WALTER LENOX.

Or I would gladly purchase the remainder of a SERVANT's time, if he is well acquainted with the above business. W. L.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Augusta county, on the 3d day of September, a runaway servant man named James Adams, by trade a tailor, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and has on a wilton coat of a light colour. He says he was born in England, and that his master's name is Jeremiah Alderson, of the county of Prince Edward. The owner is desired to pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN CAWLEY, Gaoler.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT.

A PERSON desirous of settling in a country town, in the character of a SCHOOL MISTRESS, who proposes to teach reading, plain needle work, and marking. As it is her fixed purpose to pay the strictest attention to the business of her school, she flatters herself with hopes that she shall be able to give entire satisfaction to all Gentlemen and Ladies who may be pleased to employ her. For farther particulars enquire of the printer of this paper.

COMMITTED to the gaol of King William, about the 1st of October, a new negro fellow, about 45 years of age, speaks badly, says his name is Ben, cannot, or will not, tell his master's name, and has a defect in one of his eyes, occasioned by some kind of a stroke; has on a brown linen shirt, and old cotton waistcoat and breeches. His owner is desired to pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN QUARLES, junior, Gaoler.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 13, 1773.

By the death of two of our principal partners it is become absolutely necessary that all accounts in the store should be immediately settled: we must therefore desire all persons indebted, whether by bills, bonds, or open accounts, of twelve months standing, to discharge their respective balances, without loss of time, as no farther indulgence can be given. The trade will be carried on to its usual extent; and we do not mean by this advertisement to press such of our good customers as have been punctual in their dealings with their obliged, humble servant, JOHN PRENTIS, & CO.

Just imported, and to be SOLD, by the subscriber, in Williamsburg.

A NEW assortment of MILLINERY, and other goods, viz. white fatten and lustring, coloured lustrings, striped ditto, Brussels, minionet, and blond laces, edgings, caps, stomachers, fans, gloves, and ribbands, a variety of muslins, gauze, and catgut, fatten shoes, calimanco ditto, fatten and calimanco petticoats, fine suits of childbed linen, baskets, pin-cushions, chimney lines, blankets, corded dimity and diaper, silk and cotton stockings, Gentlemen's Didsbury's shoes, Ladies riding hats, fashionable bonnets, rolls and curls, a variety of JEWELLERY, French necklaces and earrings, with sundry other articles.

JANE CHARLTON.

Just imported, and selling, by the subscriber, at her store, opposite the Raleigh, in Williamsburg.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY AND JEWELLERY, ON THE LOWEST TERMS, VIZ.

WHITE fattens and lustrings, fatten cloaks and bonnets, Dresden ruffles, stomachers, and knots, Italian flowers, rolls, and curls, quilted puddings, black and white silk aprons, fatten and farfnet quilted petticoats, patent net aprons and hoods, breast flowers, lawns, and cambricks, silk breeches patterns, ribbands, a great variety of Didsbury's shoes, white and coloured silk hose, silk and leather gloves, mens and boys hats, silk purses, childrens stays, under flannel waistcoats, under stockings, night caps, boys hussar caps and feathers, Irish garters and wafers, freemasons sashes, fatten and queen's silk shoes, table crosses and salts, paste stay hooks, tambour sword knots, bordered cambric and India silk, pocket handkerchiefs, buck, woodstock, silk, and other gloves, trimmings of all sorts, gauze and catguts, blond and thread laces, thread and cotton hose, christening baskets, childrens shoes and stockings, white and other fans, paste and bead necklaces and earrings, gold wires, stone, silver, London gilt, black and blue shoe and knee buckles, gold, paste, silver, and black stock buckles, combs, lockets, paste and garnet sprigs and pins, soap ladles and salt shovels, knives and scissars, steel watch chains, pocket books and etwec cases, toothpick cases and brushes, decanter corks, with lables, coral and bells, shoe clasps for children, black pins, sword canes, riding hats and feathers, Puc's famous eyewater for weak or sore eyes, snuff boxes, toys, shaving boxes, sewing silks, &c. &c. with a number of other articles too tedious to insert.

C. RATHELL.

NORFOLK, October 12, 1773.

THE subscribers have for SALE a quantity of LONDON SINGLE REFINED SUGAR.

JOHN LAWRENCE, & company.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Honourable the General Court, at Dunmore courthouse, on the 4th Tuesday in November next, being court day, will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, 250 acres of LAND, about two miles from Woodstock, adjoining the lands of Samuel Bailey, formerly the property of Capt. Burr Harrison; also a tenement in said town, now in good repair, in possession of a tenant at will, together with a ten acre lot thereto belonging, as a common. These lands were mortgaged by Mr. Joseph Watson to Mr. Garret Meade, of the city of Philadelphia, who has obtained a decree for a sale. The purchaser will have Mr. Meade's right under Mr. Watson, with a general warranty from M. Watson, conveyed at the sale by

The SHERIFF OF DUNMORE.

These lands were advertised to be sold on the 2d Tuesday in March last past, and postponed, but they will certainly be sold at the time now mentioned.

FOR CHARTER.

THE ship NEPTUNE, ARCHIBALD WHITE, master, burthen about 400 hogheads, or 10,000 bushels. For terms apply to the subscribers. NORFOLK, JOHN GREENWOOD, JOHN LAWRENCE, October 12, 1773.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Honourable the General Court, at Hampshire courthouse, on the 8th day of March next, being court day, will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, the following tracts of LAND in that county, to wit, 800 acres on the north branch of Potowmack, about 8 miles from Fort Cumberland; 400 acres on George Andis's mill run, adjoining Andis's land; both tracts being mortgaged by Mr. Joseph Watson to Mr. Garret Meade of the city of Philadelphia, who has obtained a decree for a sale. The purchaser will have Mr. Meade's right under Mr. Watson, with a general warranty from Mr. Watson, conveyed at the sale by

The SHERIFF OF HAMPSHIRE.

These lands were advertised to be sold on the 2d Tuesday of September last past, and postponed, but they will certainly be sold at the time now mentioned.

THE subscriber, from several years experience of the very bad management of overseers, together with his own want of a proper knowledge in the business of either the farmer or planter, though in possession of lands extremely well calculated for growing wheat, tobacco, or Indian corn, has come to the resolution to offer for sale the following tracts of land, all of which may be entered upon next Christmas, viz. That beautiful seat and plantation on Mattapony river, in King & Queen, whereon John Robinson, Esquire, late treasurer, lived, containing 1381 acres of high land, and about 650 acres of very valuable marsh; also a very good geared water grist mill, in proper repair, the toll of which maintains near sixty in family, besides several horses, stands within a hundred yards of the river, and at a small expence might be constructed into a very convenient merchant mill. The improvements on this seat, as I am credibly informed, cost better than 5000l. and is exceeded, in point of conveniences, taste, or situation, by very few in the colony, and so well known that a particular description is unnecessary. The marsh is remarkably high and rich, and the subscriber, intending to reclaim the whole, has already done a considerable length of very substantial bank, a good deal of inland marsh is already laid dry and in meadow; and, from the trial he has made, is well satisfied that reclaiming the whole is very practicable, and at a far less expence than what is generally thought to attend works of that nature. Another very valuable tract of land, lying in the county of King William, formerly the property of Colonel Bernard Moore, and known by the name of Woromonoke, containing 1780 acres, and running near three miles on Pamunkey river; the soil is remarkably good for either wheat, tobacco, or corn, and is generally allowed to be as convenient and valuable a plantation as any, for the quantity of acres, in the lower parts of the country. There is on this tract a dwellinghouse 70 feet by 20, in which Col. Moore formerly lived, with many good and convenient out houses, and very fine peach orchards. Also, belonging to and adjoining this land, there is a good water mill, very lately rebuilt, on a fine and constant stream, sufficient to carry two pair of stones in the driest times; the stands central between both branches of York river, and not above a mile from either, with navigation from Mattapony up to the mill, and is capable of being made a very valuable merchant mill. When the late speaker's administrators advertised some part of this tract in two several parcels, they say of the lower part, containing 586 acres, "it abounds with such a quantity of white oak, that it is thought one thousand pounds worth of plank and staves may be got off it." (See Gazette of May 10, 1770.) One other tract on Roanoke, in Mecklenburg county, known by the name of Black's Ferry, 65 miles from Petersburg, about 250 acres of which are remarkable rich low grounds, and well adapted for growing, good tobacco, also a very fine natural meadow, and good range for all manner of stock. There is at this place a public ferry, established by act of assembly, already very profitable, and promises to be as much so as any on the river, being thought the nearest from Petersburg, Blandford, &c. to the large tobacco settlements in Bute county, and other places in North Carolina. On the two first plantations there are and will be put in the ground about 250 bushels of wheat, and as the mills do more than maintain all the hands necessary to keep on these plantations, all the corn made thereon will be for market. There are large stocks of all sorts at all the three places, which the purchasers may have, with corn, fodder, hay, and most sorts of plantation utensils. The terms of sale are, one eighth of the consideration money next Christmas, when deeds are passed, and possession given, one other eighth the April term following, and the remaining three fourths to be paid in three equal annual payments, without interest, on bond, with satisfactory security, given to

WILLIAM BLACK.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by CLEMENTINA RIND, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, on the Main Street. All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12/6 per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inserted for 3/ the first Week, and 2/ each Time after; and long ones in Proportion.